



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A new variety of *Carex lupulina*

EARL E. SHERFF

(WITH PLATE 26)

In the summer of 1909, the writer's attention was attracted by some peculiar sedges growing in a small stretch of swamp east of Thread Lake, at Flint, Michigan. In most respects they resembled *Carex lupulina* Muhl., but differed from the species proper in having white-margined leaves (including bracts) and scales and white-striped perigynia. Muhlenberg,* in his original description of *Carex lupulina*, makes no mention of this form.

At first a pathological cause was suspected of producing the peculiar color design. Typical *Carex lupulina* growing interspersed with the form was studied, and in no case was the color found to vary toward that of the form. Likewise, a study of many specimens of the form failed to show an intermediate stage between its color and that of the species. And further, where the stolons of both crossed and intertwined with each other, it was found that plants from any individual stolon or system of stolons were uniformly either all of the form or all of the species proper. In other words, the two were sharply distinct. Had the cause been pathological, it is not improbable that cases would have occurred in which the cause was but weakly operative and the demarcation hence less distinct. Especially would an intermediate stage be expected in the young plants vegetatively produced by stolons and established some distance from the parent plants. Such intermediate stages being absent, it thus appears certain that we have to deal with a definite, fixed form and not with a temporary form induced by some obscure pathological factor.

Unfortunately, material had scarcely been gathered for specimens when the level of Thread Lake was raised several feet by the reconstruction of the dam at its outlet, extending the lake back over and flooding the area occupied by the sedges. This

* Mühlenberg ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 266. 1805; Schkuhr, Riedgr. 2: 54. t. Ddd. f. 123 & t. Jiii. f. 194. 1806.

has made it impossible to secure more material for experimental work with achenes and stolons, as all of the sedges were destroyed. The original specimens have been deposited with the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden (type), the Gray Herbarium, and the herbarium of the Field Museum.

The new plant is here introduced as a formal variety and given the name

***Carex lupulina albomarginata* var. nov.**

Carex formae typicae dissimilis, foliis et squamis albomarginatis, perigyniis albolineatis.

To Dr. Wm. Trelease of the Missouri Botanical Garden and to Dr. J. M. Greenman of the Field Museum the writer's sincere thanks are due for a critical examination of material, also to Professor C. E. Barr of Albion College for the careful execution of the accompanying plate of illustrations.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Explanation of plate 26

A, upper portion of mature plant; B, lower portion; C, portion of leaf; D, perigynium; E, achene; F, pistillate scale; G, staminate scale.



CAREX LUPULINA ALBOMARGINATA Sherff